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His theory was that the present conception of energy supersedes the idea of matter and by itself explains all the real elements in all physical phenomena. This view is now presented from the metaphysical standpoint. What we call volition in all its forms is dependent upon the unseen energetic substratum "whose transmutations to volition merely initiates and works, and it is natural to suppose that all the motions and transmutations of this energy are similarly originated by the supreme intelligence or will." Intelligence and this unseen basis on which all its actions are exerted and out of which its perceptions are derived, are the two real entities which reason must predicate. Sense phenomena result from their interaction and are a mere quality of that phenomenal world which contains neither of the real entities.

Der Körper des Menschen, von DR. A. BRASS. Wernigerode a. H. 1898.

This is the first installment of the first of three volumes, entitled development history, which is to contain an atlas with many illustrations in color. All is to be written in a way to represent the present state of science and to be easily intelligible by all. This first section of sixty-two pages, four of which are devoted to wood cuts and three to colored engravings, treats of sex and reproduction. Technical terms are avoided when possible, and when not, they are very briefly explained, and the style is certainly very simple, and many facts are stated as though written from a large fund of information.

Guesses at the Riddle of Existence and other Essays on Kindred Subjects, by GOLDWIN SMITH. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1898. pp. 244.

Three of these five papers have appeared in the North American Review or Forum, and all are written according to the view that amidst all the religious doubts and perplexities of the present are that our salvation can only be found in uncompromising allegiance to the truth. The spirit is not agnosticism but hopeful inquiry; despite the collapse of proofs of a supreme being, our hearts affirm him. The church and the Old Testament; the miraculous element in Christianity; morality and theism are some of the other topics treated.

Spiritual Consciousness, by FRANK H. SPRAGUE. Wollaston, Mass., 1898. pp. 238.

Men have been fed on the dry husks of materialism until they cry out for something better. Spiritualism, Christian Science, spiritual healing, theosophy mark an earnest desire to reach the inmost kernel of life. This and the tendency of the age toward unity are everywhere noted, and in a few points are sought. These tendencies are discussed in chapters entitled: what is truth; realization of ideals through right thinking; the outer and inner world; consciousness; Christianity; growth of society; the problem of evil; spiritual basis of love; manifestations of the spiritual principle; music, art and nature. There is almost no reference to literature, and the earnestness and seriousness of the author are impressed on every page.

Destinée de l'Homme, par M. l'ABBÉ C. PIAT. Paris, 1898. pp. 244.

The primary certainties in the world are psychological, that is, spiritual, and their quality and intensity are fundamental. The unknowable is especially found in our passions. Eternity of the ideas does not imply that of human thought, and we cannot reason from their nature to the quality of the soul. Our theory of impersonal reasons cannot be proven. Liberty cannot solve the problems of the unconscious limits and bases of our mental being. Thought and nerve action

are a mysterious solidarity. The fundamental beliefs of the world are: purpose, thought, love, action. Materialism has no possible proof, spiritualism rests on the solid basis of teleology and must grow with time.

Ueber die sexuellen Ursachen der Neurosthenie und Angstneurose, von DR. FELIX GATTEL. Berlin, 1898. pp. 68.

The author has collected and tabulated 100 cases from which he draws the conclusion that the neuroses of anxiety always tend to occur wherever there is excessive retention of libido; while pure neurasthenia occurs only as a result of masturbation. In none of the 100 cases he collects was the sexual life normal.

Gerichtliche Psychopathologie, von DR. ANTON DELBRUCK. Leipzig, 1897. pp. 224.

The author is a specialist in the Insane Asylum of Burgholzli and privätdocent at Zurich, a pupil of Forel, and addresses his brief textbook to students, physicians and jurists. After discussing the nature or legal responsibility, methods of investigation and the qualifications of experts, the writer takes up the leading types of mental diseases, including poisoning, neuroses, including epilepsy, hysteria, constitutional disturbances and arrested development. Perhaps the topics best treated are: imperative ideas, moral insanity, morbid impulses, simulation. The clinical material occupies but very little space; a digest of laws and a copious index are appended.

Problèmes d'Esthétique et de Morale, par C. R. C. HERCKENRATH. F. Alcan, Paris, 1898. pp. 163.

The writer is a professor in a Holland Lycée, and presents briefly his views on beauty, sublimity, tragedy, comedy, laughter, morality and its evolution, the moral sentiments and the relations of æsthetics and social science.

Christentum's Ende, by FRIEDRICH NONNEMANN. Munden, 1898. pp. 145.

Lest the startling title of this book should give alarm, it may be said at the outset that it is introduced by a dream, and is written novel-wise and most ecstasically. Christianity ends in Jesus Christ, to whom be thanks, praise and love forever.

Die Entwicklung der Religiosität und das Werk der Religion, von DR. E. REICH. Zweiter Band.

Das Werk der Religion und der Kampf gegen das Verhängniss. 1898. Zurich. pp. 426.

The author here writes in his characteristic prolix but entertaining style with voluminous and apt quotations on the categories and essence of time and eternity; the practice of religion by means of hygiene and education; morals and culture. The agents by which the warfare is waged against fate are: society, humor, temperament, energy, feeling, character, genius, religion; and fate is found in false societies of social organization, politics, insanity, alcoholism, nervousness, gambling, other forms of evil and sin, and degeneration generally. The book should be regarded, not as a treatise that adds essentially to its topic, but as an interesting and stimulating collection of opinions with sensible and interesting comments from many fields, especially that of anthropology, in which the author's learning is so extensive.

The Book of the Master, by W. MARSHAM ADAMS. Putnam Sons, New York. pp. 204.

The author describes the Egyptian gospel of the light born of a virgin